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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA HAS BEEN APPROPRIATING TO
THE GOVERNMENT OF NATIVE CLAIMS THROUGH A BUREAU
AS WELL AS LONG WITH THE CLAIMANT GROUPS INVOLVED.

THE BUREAU

IS THE PLACE WHERE THE PEOPLES RIGHTS HAVE BEEN RELATED TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THEIR ASSETS UNDER THE INDIAN ACT OR TREATY.

INFORMATION ON THE SUBMISSION, ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION OF
NATIVE CLAIMS HAS BEEN EXPLAINED IN A POLICY BOOKLET ENTITLED
"NATIVE CLAIMS: WHAT'S AVAILABLE FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT".

FACT SHEETS

NATIVE CLAIMS IN CANADA

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NATIVE CLAIMS: DEFINITIONS

SINCE 1973 THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO RESOLVE TWO BROAD CATEGORIES OF NATIVE CLAIMS THROUGH A PROCESS OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CLAIMANT GROUPS INVOLVED.

A. "SPECIFIC" CLAIMS

- GRIEVANCES THAT INDIAN PEOPLE MIGHT HAVE THAT RELATE TO THE FULFILLMENT OF INDIAN TREATIES OR TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS AND OTHER ASSETS UNDER THE INDIAN ACT OR FORMAL AGREEMENTS.

(Guidelines for the submission, assessment and compensation of specific claims are explained in a policy booklet entitled Outstanding Business, which is available from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.)

B. "COMPREHENSIVE" CLAIMS

- CLAIMS THAT ARE BASED ON TRADITIONAL NATIVE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF LAND.
- SUCH CLAIMS ARISE IN THOSE PARTS OF CANADA WHERE THE NATIVE TITLE HAS NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY DEALT WITH BY TREATY OR OTHER MEANS, INCLUDING YUKON, LABRADOR, AND MOST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, NORTHERN QUEBEC AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. THEY NORMALLY INVOLVE A GROUP OF BANDS OR NATIVE COMMUNITIES WITHIN A GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND ARE COMPREHENSIVE IN THEIR SCOPE, INCLUDING SUCH ELEMENTS AS LAND TITLE, SPECIFIED HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING RIGHTS, FINANCIAL COMPENSATION AND OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS.

(Basic guidelines on the purpose and thrust of negotiations, on procedures and on possible benefits are set out in a policy booklet entitled In All Fairness, which is available from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.)

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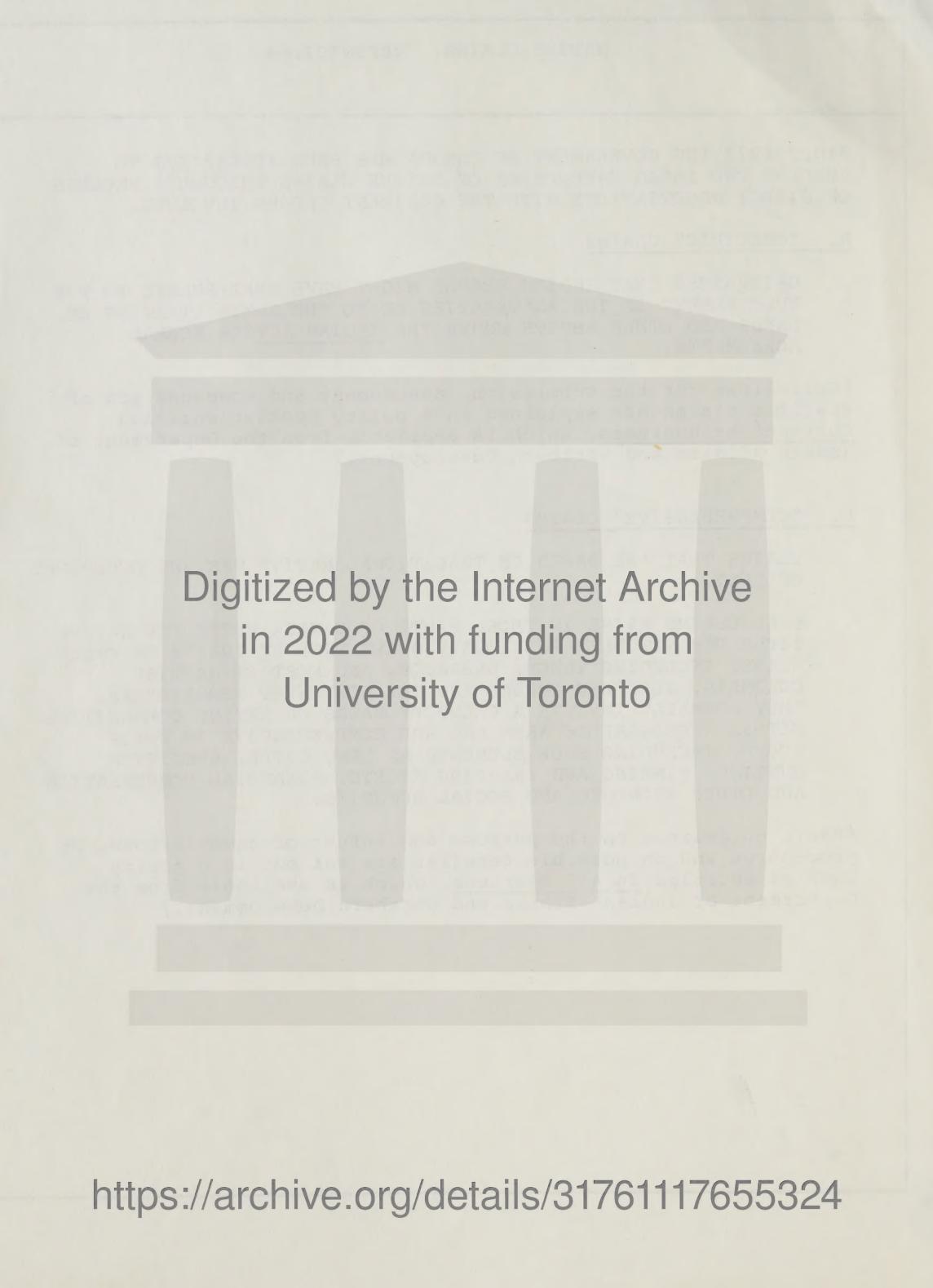
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CLAIMS POLICY:
SPECIFIC CLAIMS

- THE GOVERNMENT HAS CHOSEN NEGOTIATION AS THE PREFERRED ROUTE FOR RESOLVING ITS DISPUTES WITH THE INDIAN PEOPLE.
- THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIMARY OBJECTIVE IS TO DISCHARGE ITS LAWFUL OBLIGATIONS WITHIN ESTABLISHED PARAMETERS AND GUIDELINES.
- ACCEPTANCE OF SPECIFIC CLAIMS FOR NEGOTIATION RESTS UPON THE DECISION OF THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, BASED ON THE ADVICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.
- CLAIMS MUST BE BROUGHT BY THE BAND OR BANDS SUFFERING THE ALLEGED GRIEVANCE.
- COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IS REQUIRED WHERE CLAIMS INVOLVE PROVINCIAL INTERESTS.
- EACH CLAIM IS JUDGED ON ITS OWN FACTS AND MERITS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT ALL RELEVANT HISTORIC EVIDENCE AND NOTWITHSTANDING STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS OR THE DOCTRINE OF LACHES. (THE DOCTRINE OF LACHES IS BASED ON ACTUAL CASES WHEREBY PEOPLE LOSE CERTAIN RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES IF THEY FAIL TO ASSERT OR EXERCISE THEM OVER AN UNREASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME.)
- A CLAIMANT BAND SHALL BE COMPENSATED FOR THE LOSS IT HAS INCURRED AND THE DAMAGES SUFFERED, BASED ON LEGAL PRINCIPLES AND ESTABLISHED CRITERIA.
- THIRD PARTY INTERESTS WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ANY SETTLEMENT.

(Further detail on specific claims policy can be found in the policy booklet entitled Outstanding Business, which is available from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.)

CLAIMS POLICY:
COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS

- COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS ARE BASED ON TRADITIONAL NATIVE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF THE LAND.
- THE GOVERNMENT WILL NEGOTIATE SETTLEMENTS ONLY WHERE THE OUTSTANDING NATIVE INTEREST IN THE LAND IS CONSIDERED NOT TO HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY ADDRESSED.
- CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS ARE INTENDED TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE INDIAN AND INUIT PEOPLES' SENSE OF IDENTITY WHILE PROVIDING FOR MEANINGFUL PARTICIPATION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY AND IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON NATIVE LANDS.
- CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT CANNOT BE DECIDED WITHIN THE CLAIMS NEGOTIATION FORUM SINCE ALL CITIZENS AFFECTED MUST BE INVOLVED, BUT SETTLEMENTS MAY INCLUDE SELF-GOVERNMENT ON A LOCAL BASIS.
- THE RIGHTS OF OTHER CANADIANS MUST BE RESPECTED IN THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS AND IN THE TERMS OF SETTLEMENTS.
- THE GOVERNMENT REQUIRES THAT THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS AND SETTLEMENT FORMULA BE THOROUGH, SO THAT THE CLAIM WILL NOT ARISE AGAIN IN THE FUTURE; ANY LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENT MUST BE FINAL.
- THE THRUST OF COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS POLICY IS TO EXCHANGE UNDEFINED ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS FOR CONCRETE RIGHTS AND BENEFITS.

(Further detail on comprehensive claims policy can be found in the policy booklet entitled In All Fairness, which is available from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.)

THE CLAIMS PROCESS:
HOW SPECIFIC CLAIMS ARE CURRENTLY DEALT WITH

- A CLAIM IS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (DIAND).
- THE OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS (ONC) CONDUCTS ANALYSIS. THIS INCLUDES EXAMINATION OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY THE CLAIMANT GROUP, AS WELL AS MATERIAL OBTAINED BY ONC THROUGH ITS OWN RESEARCH. ONC MAY ALSO SEEK CLARIFICATION MEETINGS WITH THE CLAIMANT GROUP IF NECESSARY.
- ONC REFERS THE CLAIM TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE FOR LEGAL REVIEW TO DETERMINE WHETHER, IN LAW, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS OR HAS NOT LIVED UP TO ITS OBLIGATIONS UNDER VARIOUS INDIAN TREATIES OR THE INDIAN ACT. FURTHER CLARIFICATION AND DISCUSSION WITH CLAIMANTS MAY BE NECESSARY AT THIS STAGE.
- THE MINISTER OF IAND RESPONDS FORMALLY:
 - WHERE THE CLAIM IS HELD TO BE SUBSTANTIATED, ONC IS AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE SETTLEMENT WITH THE CLAIMANTS;
 - WHERE FINDINGS OF FACT DO NOT SUBSTANTIATE THE CLAIM, CLAIMANTS ARE SO ADVISED AND PROVIDED WITH COPIES OF KEY DOCUMENTS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN RENDERING ITS OPINION ON THE MERITS OF THE CLAIM;
 - WHERE FINDINGS REVEAL INSUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR NEGOTIATION, BUT INDICATE THAT THE CLAIM MAY BE CAPABLE OF REDRESS THROUGH EXISTING DEPARTMENTAL OR OTHER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS, CLAIMANTS ARE SO ADVISED;
 - IN ANY CASE WHERE FINDINGS DO NOT SUBSTANTIATE THE CLAIM, CLAIMANTS ARE ADVISED OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WILLINGNESS TO REVIEW THE CLAIM AT A LATER DATE IF NEW EVIDENCE IS SUBMITTED.

THE CLAIMS PROCESS:
HOW COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS ARE CURRENTLY DEALT WITH

- A CLAIM IS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (DIAND).
- THE OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS (ONC) CONDUCTS HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. THIS INCLUDES EXAMINATION OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION AND EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY THE CLAIMANTS AS WELL AS ANY MATERIAL OBTAINED BY ONC THROUGH ITS OWN RESEARCH. ONC MAY ALSO SEEK CLARIFICATION MEETINGS WITH THE CLAIMANT GROUP IF NECESSARY.
- ONC REFERS THE CLAIM TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE FOR LEGAL REVIEW AND ANALYSIS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE LEGAL MERITS OF THE CLAIM.
- THE MINISTER OF IAND RESPONDS FORMALLY. WHERE THE FINDINGS INDICATE THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF UNEXTINGUISHED NATIVE INTEREST, ONC IS AUTHORIZED TO PROCEED WITH NEGOTIATING A SETTLEMENT WITH THE CLAIMANTS.
- NEGOTIATORS FOR GOVERNMENT AND THE CLAIMANTS DEAL WITH A COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF QUESTIONS IN A SERIES OF SUB-AGREEMENTS THAT TOGETHER COMPRIZE AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE CLAIM. WHEN THE NEGOTIATORS AGREE THAT THE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE IS COMPLETE IT IS SUBMITTED TO THE FEDERAL CABINET, THE CONCERNED PROVINCIAL OR TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE BENEFICIARIES FOR FORMAL APPROVAL AND RATIFICATION.
- ONCE AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE HAS BEEN RATIFIED AND SIGNED, THE NEGOTIATORS PROCEED TO WORK OUT THE DETAILS AND DRAW UP A COORDINATED FINAL AGREEMENT. THE FINAL AGREEMENT IS ALSO SUBMITTED TO THE FEDERAL CABINET, THE CONCERNED PROVINCIAL OR TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE BENEFICIARIES FOR FORMAL APPROVAL AND RATIFICATION.
- FOLLOWING RATIFICATION AND SIGNING OF THE FINAL AGREEMENT, ENACTING LEGISLATION IS SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT.
- IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FINAL AGREEMENT FOLLOWS AND THIS IS OVERSEEN BY THE CORPORATE POLICY SECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS (ONC):
ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- TO RECEIVE COMPREHENSIVE AND SPECIFIC CLAIMS FROM NATIVE GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS, WHICH ARE REFERRED TO ONC BY THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (IAND). "COMPREHENSIVE" CLAIMS ARE BASED ON TRADITIONAL NATIVE USE AND OCCUPANCY OF LANDS IN AREAS OF CANADA WHERE SUCH INTEREST HAS NOT BEEN DEALT WITH BY TREATY OR OTHER MEANS; "SPECIFIC" CLAIMS ARE BASED ON GOVERNMENT'S ALLEGED MALADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN ASSETS UNDER TREATIES OR THE INDIAN ACT, OR FAILURE TO FULFILL PROVISIONS OF TREATIES AND THE INDIAN ACT RELATING TO SPECIFIC BANDS.
- TO REPRESENT THE MINISTER OF IAND IN DISCUSSIONS WITH NATIVE GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS CONCERNING THE VALIDITY OF THEIR CLAIMS; TO ACT AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTER AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN NEGOTIATION OF CLAIMS THAT ARE ACCEPTED; AND TO DEVELOP ADVICE CONCERNING THEIR RESOLUTION OR OTHER DISPOSITION.
- TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL POLICY ISSUES AND TO ADVISE ON FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY RELATING TO BOTH COMPREHENSIVE AND SPECIFIC CLAIMS, INCLUDING POLICY ON FUNDING OF CLAIMS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS, AND ON OTHER RELATED ACTIVITIES.
- TO ADVISE ON OVERALL STRATEGY FOR DEALING WITH CLAIMS, WHETHER THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS OR OTHER MEANS THAT MAY EVOLVE, WITH A VIEW TO ENSURING COORDINATION AND CONSISTENCY IN THE GOVERNMENT'S GLOBAL APPROACH TO CLAIMS SETTLEMENT.
- TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT ANALYSIS AND SUCH FURTHER SUPPLEMENTARY RESEARCH AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR DISCHARGE OF THE FOREGOING RESPONSIBILITIES AND TO MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH NATIVE GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS, OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS, PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ANY SPECIAL AGENCY, COMMISSION OR OTHER BODY THAT MAY BE ESTABLISHED FROM TIME TO TIME AND WHICH MAY HAVE AN INTEREST IN NATIVE CLAIMS.
- TO MAINTAIN CLOSE LIAISON WITH OTHER SECTIONS OF DIAND CONCERNING CLAIMS PROCESSES, REVISION OF THE INDIAN ACT, DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT AND NORTHERN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES, AND OTHER RELATED POLICY DEVELOPMENTS.
- TO INITIATE AND ASSIST AS REQUIRED WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS BY DIAND AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS, GOVERNMENTS AND AGENCIES, WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS OF COMPETENCE.
- TO PROVIDE PUBLIC INFORMATION CONCERNING NATIVE CLAIMS.

FUNDING FOR NATIVE CLAIMS

- IN 1970 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEGAN FUNDING NATIVE GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS FOR RESEARCH INTO TREATIES AND INDIAN RIGHTS.
- IN 1972 THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (DIAND) ASSUMED FUNDING PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITY WITH A FOUR-YEAR (1972-76), \$7.5 MILLION INDIAN RIGHTS AND TREATIES RESEARCH FUNDING PROGRAM.
- FOLLOWING THE 1973 ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON THE CLAIMS OF INDIAN AND INUIT PEOPLE, THE FUNDING PROGRAM WAS BROADENED TO ALSO PROVIDE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO NATIVE CLAIMANT GROUPS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND NEGOTIATION OF NATIVE CLAIMS BASED ON TRADITIONAL USE AND OCCUPANCY OF LAND.
- SINCE 1976 FUNDS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED IN THE FORM OF ACCOUNTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS:
 - CONTRIBUTIONS ARE MADE FOR THE PURPOSES OF RESEARCHING, DEVELOPING AND PRESENTING A CLAIM TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT;
 - LOANS MAY BE MADE ONCE A CLAIM HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE MINISTER OF DIAND FOR PURPOSES OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLAIM, PREPARATION OF A NEGOTIATING POSITION AND ACTUAL NEGOTIATION OF THE CLAIM. LOANS ARE REPAYABLE AS FIRST CHARGES AGAINST THE CLAIM SETTLEMENT.
- DIAND CLAIMS FUNDING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIVE CLAIMS PROGRAM, IS ADMINISTERED THROUGH THE RESEARCH BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT'S CORPORATE POLICY SECTOR.
- BETWEEN 1970 AND MARCH 1985 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDED APPROXIMATELY \$124.4 MILLION (\$36.7 MILLION IN CONTRIBUTIONS AND \$87.7 MILLION IN LOANS) TO NATIVE GROUPS TO ENABLE THEM TO CONDUCT RESEARCH INTO TREATIES AND ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AND TO RESEARCH, DEVELOP AND NEGOTIATE THEIR CLAIMS.

**HISTORY OF MECHANISMS
FOR DEALING WITH NATIVE CLAIMS IN CANADA**

- IN 1969 A FEDERAL REVIEW OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR INDIAN MATTERS PROPOSED A NEW DIRECTION FOR INDIAN POLICY. THIS LED TO A REVIEW BY THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. AS A RESULT OF THAT REVIEW, INDIAN RIGHTS AND GRIEVANCES EMERGED AS A CENTRAL ISSUE OF CONCERN TO INDIAN PEOPLE.
- IN DECEMBER 1969 DR. LLOYD BARBER WAS APPOINTED INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSIONER TO RECEIVE AND STUDY INDIAN GRIEVANCES AND CLAIMS, AND TO RECOMMEND MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO RESOLVE THEM. THE POSITION WAS TERMINATED IN 1970.
- IN 1970 THE GOVERNMENT BEGAN FUNDING NATIVE GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS TO ENABLE THEM TO CONDUCT RESEARCH INTO INDIAN TREATIES AND RIGHTS.
- IN FEBRUARY 1973 THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (DIAND) WAS GIVEN THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR FUNDING INDIAN RESEARCH INTO RIGHTS AND TREATIES AND NEGOTIATING SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
- ON AUGUST 8, 1973, THE MINISTER OF IAND ANNOUNCED THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON CLAIMS OF INDIAN AND INUIT PEOPLE.
- IN JULY 1974 THE OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS NEGOTIATION (NOW OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS, OR ONC) WAS ESTABLISHED AS PART OF DIAND. ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, ONC RECEIVES CLAIMS FROM NATIVE GROUPS AND ENTERS INTO DISCUSSIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS WITH THEM CONCERNING THEIR CLAIMS.
- IN 1975 A JOINT NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD (NIB)/CABINET COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR CONTINUING CONSULTATION ON MAJOR INDIAN POLICY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS. SUBSEQUENTLY A JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE ON INDIAN RIGHTS AND CLAIMS WAS ESTABLISHED, WITH A CANADIAN INDIAN RIGHTS COMMISSION UNDER IT, TO EXAMINE RIGHTS AND CLAIMS AND TO RECOMMEND PROCESSES FOR DEALING WITH THEM. THIS STRUCTURE TERMINATED WITH THE WITHDRAWAL OF NIB IN APRIL 1978.
- IN 1977 A SERIES OF SENIOR CLAIMS NEGOTIATORS WERE APPOINTED IN ONC TO DEAL WITH SPECIFIC CLAIMS ACROSS CANADA AND WITH COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, LABRADOR, YUKON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
- IN APRIL 1978 A TRIPARTITE ONTARIO INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION WAS ESTABLISHED TO EXAMINE MATTERS (INCLUDING CLAIMS) THAT CONCERN INDIAN PEOPLE AND THE PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

MR. JUSTICE PATRICK HARTT WAS APPOINTED CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE COMMISSION, TO ACT AS CHIEF MEDIATOR TO HELP RESOLVE CLAIMS ISSUES IN ONTARIO.

- IN MAY 1980 CANADA'S FIRST NON-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR WAS APPOINTED, TO REPRESENT THE MINISTER OF IAND IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS. FIVE MORE NEGOTIATORS WERE APPOINTED BETWEEN APRIL 1981 AND OCTOBER 1982 TO DEAL WITH COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND QUEBEC.
- IN DECEMBER 1981 THE MINISTER OF IAND RELEASED A POLICY BOOKLET ENTITLED IN ALL FAIRNESS. THIS WAS AN EXPANSION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S 1973 POLICY ON COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS, IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMED ITS COMMITMENT TO NEGOTIATING CLAIMS BASED ON ABORIGINAL TITLE RELATED TO TRADITIONAL USE AND OCCUPANCY OF LANDS.
- IN MAY 1982 THE MINISTER ANNOUNCED THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ON SPECIFIC CLAIMS THROUGH THE RELEASE OF A BOOKLET ENTITLED OUTSTANDING BUSINESS, WHICH REAFFIRMED AND STRENGTHENED THE GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT TO MEETING ITS LAWFUL OBLIGATIONS TO INDIAN PEOPLE.
- THE "1983 CONSTITUTIONAL ACCORD ON ABORIGINAL RIGHTS" OF MARCH 16, 1983, GAVE CONSTITUTIONALrecognition TO LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1982.

TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENTS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES
(SPECIFIC CLAIMS)

- UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TREATIES SIGNED IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA BETWEEN 1871 AND 1906, RESERVE LANDS WERE TO BE SET ASIDE FOR INDIAN BANDS WHO SIGNED. HOWEVER, SOME BANDS DID NOT RECEIVE THEIR FULL LAND ENTITLEMENT UNDER TREATY.
- THE SITUATION WAS RECOGNIZED IN THE TERMS OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES TRANSFER AGREEMENTS OF 1930 BETWEEN CANADA AND THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES. UNDER THE AGREEMENTS THE PROVINCES ASSUMED THE OBLIGATION TO RETURN SUCH LANDS AS WOULD ENABLE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FULFILL TREATY LAND PROVISIONS. THE PROCESS WAS NEVER COMPLETED.
- IN 1975 THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (IAND) REQUESTED THE COOPERATION OF THE THREE PROVINCES IN RESOLVING THE MATTER.

ALBERTA: CREE-CHIP CLAIM

- THE CREE BAND OF FORT CHIPEWYAN SIGNED TREATY 8 IN 1899 BUT HAS RECEIVED NO TREATY LAND TO DATE.
- IN 1973 TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN. CANADA AGREED THE BAND WAS ENTITLED TO 39 385 HECTARES, BASED ON CURRENT POPULATION.
- IN 1977 AN IMPASSE WAS REACHED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA ON THE AMOUNT OF ENTITLEMENT AND THE QUESTION OF MINERAL RIGHTS.
- IN 1978 THE BAND OCCUPIED ABOUT 7 700 HECTARES AT PEACE POINT IN WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK. THE BAND RECEIVED PERMISSION FROM THE MINISTER OF IAND TO STAY IN THE PARK.
- LATE IN 1980 THE BAND REQUESTED FUNDING TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS FOR RESOLUTION OF ITS CLAIM.
- IN SEPTEMBER 1981 LOAN FUNDING WAS PROVIDED TO THE BAND.
- FROM MAY 1982 TO MAY 1984 TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED. DISCUSSIONS CENTRED ON LAND AND WILDLIFE HARVESTING WITHIN THE PARK.
- FROM MAY 1984 TO THE PRESENT AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE HAS BEEN REACHED, PENDING CLARIFICATION OF TWO MINOR ISSUES PERTAINING TO WILDLIFE HARVESTING RIGHTS.

ALBERTA: LUBICON LAKE

- THE PREDECESSORS OF THE LUBICON LAKE INDIAN PEOPLE SIGNED TREATY 8 IN 1901. THE LUBICON LAKE BAND WAS FORMED AS A SEPARATE ENTITY IN 1940, BUT HAS RECEIVED NO TREATY LAND TO DATE.
- IN 1940 THE LUBICON LAKE BAND OBTAINED SEPARATE BAND STATUS AND APPLIED FOR RESERVE LANDS.
- IN 1952 THE APPLICATION TO THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA FOR RESERVE LANDS WAS NOT PURSUED BY CANADA.
- IN 1980 THE BAND FILED A STATEMENT OF CLAIM IN THE FEDERAL COURT AGAINST BOTH CANADA AND ALBERTA, ALLEGING INDIAN TITLE TO A LARGE PORTION OF NORTHERN ALBERTA.
- IN 1981 THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REVIEWED THE MERITS OF THE CLAIM AND RECOMMENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORT A CLAIM FOR OUTSTANDING TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENT.
- IN 1982 BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS WERE HELD BETWEEN CANADA AND ALBERTA TO ATTEMPT RESOLUTION OF THE CLAIM. NEGOTIATIONS FAILED BECAUSE OF DISAGREEMENT WITH ALBERTA'S INTERPRETATION OF ITS LAWFUL OBLIGATION.
- IN 1983 THE BAND AGREED TO PLACE ITS COURT ACTION AGAINST CANADA IN ABEYANCE WHILE THE OFFICE OF NATIVE CLAIMS (ONC) AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REVIEWED AGAIN THE FACTS OF THE CLAIM WITH A VIEW TO RESOLVING IT THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS.
- IN AUGUST 1984 ONC ADVISED THE LUBICON LAKE BAND THAT IT HAD AN OUTSTANDING TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENT. NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE BAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA WERE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW, BUT THE BAND REFUSED. THE MINISTER HAS AGREED TO APPOINT A SPECIAL ENVOY TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS.

SASKATCHEWAN

- IN AUGUST 1976 THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN PROPOSED A FORMULA, NEGOTIATED WITH THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS (FSIN), FOR SETTLING SASKATCHEWAN TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENT CLAIMS.
- IN APRIL 1977 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INFORMED THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN OF ITS GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH THE PROPOSAL.
- ON AUGUST 24, 1977, AS A RESULT OF CLOSE COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE FSIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON THE PROCESS FOR RESOLVING THE ISSUE OF FULFILLING OUTSTANDING TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENTS. THE AGREEMENT STIPULATED THAT:

- THE FORMULA FOR SETTLEMENT WOULD USE BAND POPULATION FIGURES AS OF DECEMBER 1976 FOR BANDS WITH OUTSTANDING TREATY ENTITLEMENTS, MULTIPLIED BY THE PER CAPITA ACREAGE AS SET OUT IN THE APPLICABLE TREATY;
- THE PROVINCE WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE PROVINCIAL CROWN LANDS FOR THIS PURPOSE OR, INSTEAD OF LANDS, WOULD PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO BANDS FOR REVENUE SHARING IN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT OR PARTICIPATION IN JOINT VENTURES; AND
- FSIN AND DIAND WOULD ASSIST BANDS TO SELECT LANDS.

IN 1977 THE CLAIMS OF 15 SASKATCHEWAN BANDS WERE RECOGNIZED AND THE LAND SELECTION PROCESS BEGAN.

IN DECEMBER 1978 THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN INDICATED ITS UNWILLINGNESS TO AGREE TO THE COST-SHARING PART OF THE FORMULA RELATING TO REIMBURSEMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAX BASE TO RURAL MUNICIPALITIES.

IN FEBRUARY 1979 BOTH GOVERNMENTS AGREED ON A NEW APPROACH TO DEAL WITH TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENTS IN SASKATCHEWAN ON AN AD HOC BASIS.

IN JANUARY 1981 CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN SIGNED AN AGREEMENT PROVIDING LAND TO FULFILL THE OUTSTANDING TREATY ENTITLEMENT FOR THE STONEY RAPID BAND.

FROM 1977 TO 1984 CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS WAS MADE IN VALIDATION AND LAND SELECTION. OF A TOTAL OF 37 CLAIMS SUBMITTED, 30 WERE VALIDATED; NO FURTHER CLAIMS ARE ANTICIPATED.

IN JUNE 1982 THE NEWLY ELECTED SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT SUSPENDED DISCUSSIONS IN ORDER TO REVIEW ITS POSITION ON THE FORMULA AND THE ENTIRE TREATY ENTITLEMENT PROCESS.

IN JULY 1982 THE MINISTER OF LAND REAFFIRMED HIS SUPPORT FOR THE 1977 SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT.

IN MAY 1983 THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT ISSUED A STATEMENT ON THE PURCHASE OF CROWN LAND BY LESSEES. THE PROVINCE ASSURED THE DEPARTMENT THAT LAND INVOLVED IN THE TREATY ENTITLEMENT SELECTION PROCESS WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED.

IN JULY 1984 THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT UNOFFICIALLY DISCUSSED NEW SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS AFTER A 2-YEAR REVIEW OF ENTITLEMENTS. THE NEW PROPOSALS PROVIDED FOR SIMILAR GENERAL COMPONENTS OF SETTLEMENT, INCLUDING THE USE OF THE DECEMBER 31, 1976, POPULATION AS THE BASIS FOR CALCULATING BENEFITS; NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE CONDUCTED ON A BAND-BY-BAND BASIS.

ON DECEMBER 19, 1984, THE OFFICIAL PROVINCIAL POSITION WAS ANNOUNCED TO THE FSIN IN MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE. NEGOTIATIONS WERE EXPECTED TO COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

MANITOBA

- IN SEPTEMBER 1982 THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA APPOINTED LEON MITCHELL TO HEAD A COMMISSION ON MANITOBA TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENTS.
- IN NOVEMBER 1982 THE MINISTER OF LAND ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF RAYMOND CHENIER AS HIS SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR MANITOBA TREATY ENTITLEMENT CLAIMS. AT THE SAME TIME THE MINISTER ANNOUNCED ACCEPTANCE OF 20 SUCH CLAIMS.
- IN JANUARY 1983 THE REPORT OF THE MANITOBA COMMISSION WAS RELEASED. IT RECOMMENDED USE OF THE "SASKATCHEWAN FORMULA" AS A BASE FOR SETTLING MANITOBA TREATY LAND ENTITLEMENTS.
- FROM MARCH 1983 TO THE SUMMER OF 1984, TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED, WITH PROGRESS MADE IN SEVERAL MAJOR AREAS CONCERNING LAND QUANTUM FORMULA AND RESERVE LANDS.
- BETWEEN LATE AUGUST 1984 AND THE PRESENT, A TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE WAS SIGNED BY THE THREE NEGOTIATORS. WORK IS NOW UNDERWAY TO SEEK THE REQUIRED APPROVALS OF THE PRINCIPALS TO EACH PARTY TO RATIFY THE AGREEMENT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA "CUT-OFF" LANDS
(SPECIFIC CLAIMS)

- IN 1912 THE MCKENNA-MCBRIDE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED, ESTABLISHING A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS TO INVESTIGATE THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF RESERVES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA; THIS MATTER HAD BEEN IN DISPUTE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PROVINCE FOR MANY YEARS. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED:
 - REDUCING OR "CUTTING OFF" ACREAGE OF RESERVES;
 - PROCEEDS TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN THE PROVINCE AND CANADA;
 - CANADA'S SHARE OF PROCEEDS TO BE USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIANS;
 - LANDS ADDED TO EXISTING RESERVES AND NEW RESERVES CREATED.
- IN 1916 THE COMMISSION'S FINAL REPORT WAS SUBMITTED. AFTER SOME MODIFICATION, THE REPORT WAS GIVEN EFFECT THROUGH B.C.'S ENACTMENT OF THE INDIAN AFFAIRS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1919 AND CANADA'S BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN LANDS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1920.
- THE 1920 FEDERAL ACT AUTHORIZED RESERVE LAND REDUCTIONS WITHOUT INDIAN CONSENT. REDUCTIONS AFFECTED 34 RESERVES BELONGING TO 22 BANDS. THE AFFECTED BANDS NEVER ACCEPTED THE REDUCTIONS BECAUSE INDIAN CONSENT WAS NOT OBTAINED.
- IN NOVEMBER 1974 THE CUT-OFF BANDS OF B.C. COMMITTEE, CONSISTING OF THE 22 AFFECTED BANDS, WAS ESTABLISHED TO NEGOTIATE SETTLEMENT OF THE ISSUE.
- DURING 1975-76 NUMEROUS MEETINGS WERE HELD BETWEEN THE TWO LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESOLVE THE MATTER.
- IN MARCH 1977 A TRIPARTITE COORDINATING COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED, INVOLVING BOTH GOVERNMENTS AND THE CUT-OFF BANDS COMMITTEE, TO WORK OUT AN AGREEMENT ON PRINCIPLES OF SETTLEMENT.
- ON JANUARY 19, 1978, A JOINT OFFER OF SETTLEMENT WAS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE BY BOTH GOVERNMENTS. THE COMMITTEE OBJECTED TO CERTAIN ELEMENTS OF THE OFFER, SPECIFICALLY THOSE DEALING WITH COMPENSATION FOR ALIENATED CUT-OFF LANDS.
- IN DECEMBER 1978 A NEW FEDERAL OFFER, WITH INCREASED FEDERAL COMPENSATION, WAS PRESENTED.
- IN MARCH 1979 A NEW JOINT GOVERNMENT OFFER WAS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE AND REFERRED TO THE BANDS INVOLVED.
- IN JULY 1979 THE COMMITTEE PRESENTED ITS POSITION TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (IAND) FOR FEDERAL REVIEW.

- IN DECEMBER 1979 EIGHT CUT-OFF BANDS (SQUAMISH, ALEXANDRIA, OHIAT, OKANAGAN, METLAKATLA, PORT SIMPSON, WESTBANK AND CHEMAINUS) FILED SUIT IN THE FEDERAL COURT REGARDING THEIR CLAIM. THREE OTHER BANDS (CLINTON, GITWANGAK AND SHESHAHT) SUBSEQUENTLY JOINED IN THE ACTION.
- IN JANUARY 1981, FOLLOWING A DECEMBER MEETING WITH THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL MINISTERS, THE COMMITTEE FORMALLY RELEASED ITS MEMBERS TO PURSUE INDIVIDUAL NEGOTIATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.
- FROM FEBRUARY TO MARCH 1981 THE FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR MET INDIVIDUALLY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL 22 BANDS TO DETERMINE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.
- IN JUNE 1981 NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIVIDUAL BANDS BEGAN.
- ON FEBRUARY 12, 1982, THE PENTICTON BAND AND THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SIGNED A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, WHICH CALLED FOR THE RETURN OF 4 855.2 HECTARES OF LAND AND FINANCIAL COMPENSATION OF \$14 217 118.55. THE BAND RATIFIED THE AGREEMENT ON MARCH 6, 1982.
- ON NOVEMBER 22, 1982, A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED WITH THE OSOYOOS BAND. THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED FOR \$994 908 IN FINANCIAL COMPENSATION FOR 28.76 HECTARES OF LAND. THE AGREEMENT WAS RATIFIED BY THE BAND ON NOVEMBER 24.
- IN MARCH 1983 A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED AND RATIFIED BY THE CLINTON BAND. TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT INCLUDED FINANCIAL COMPENSATION OF \$150 000 AND THE RETURN OF 68.8 HECTARES OF LAND BY THE PROVINCE.
- ON JUNE 14, 1983, A DISCUSSION DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO GIVE FORCE OF LAW TO THE CUT-OFF CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS WAS TABLED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN ORDER THAT THE AFFECTIONATE BANDS COULD BE CONSULTED.
- ON OCTOBER 24, 1983, AGREEMENTS WERE REACHED WITH THE WESTBANK, SQUAMISH AND OKANAGAN BANDS. SEVEN OTHER CUT-OFF BANDS HAD BY THEN ACCEPTED THE FEDERAL PORTION OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFER.
- ON NOVEMBER 4, 1983, THE WESTBANK BAND RATIFIED ITS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, WHICH INCLUDED FINANCIAL COMPENSATION OF \$7 885 605, OF WHICH \$2 400 000 WAS TO BE PAID TO THE OKANAGAN BAND, AND THE RETURN TO THE BAND OF 22.66 HECTARES OF LAND.
- ON DECEMBER 4, 1983, THE SQUAMISH BAND RATIFIED ITS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, WHICH PROVIDED FOR COMPENSATION OF \$1 445 520 AND THE RETURN OF 46.67 HECTARES OF LAND.

- ON DECEMBER 7, 1983, A MAJORITY OF THE OKANAGAN BAND MEMBERS WHO VOTED ACCEPTED A SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR COMPENSATION OF \$1 455 072 AND THE RETURN OF 27.4 HECTARES OF LAND. THE OKANAGAN SETTLEMENT WAS CONFIRMED BY THE PROVINCE, THE BAND AND CANADA IN MARCH 1984. AN ORDER IN COUNCIL ACCEPTED THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.
- ON FEBRUARY 23, 1984, CUT-OFFS LEGISLATION, ENTITLED BRITISH COLUMBIA CUT-OFF LANDS SETTLEMENT ACT, RECEIVED ROYAL ASSENT.
- IN APRIL 1984 THE CHEMAINUS BAND'S SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, PROVIDING FOR FINANCIAL COMPENSATION OF \$699 200 AND THE RETURN OF 23.9 HECTARES OF LAND, WAS INITIALLED. THE BAND RATIFIED THE AGREEMENT IN JUNE.
- IN JULY 1984 AGREEMENT WAS REACHED WITH THE BECHER BAY BAND IN SETTLEMENT OF THEIR CLAIM; THE BAND RATIFIED OCTOBER 4, 1984. THE AGREEMENT PROVIDES FOR PAYMENT OF \$200 000 BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND \$3 500 BY THE PROVINCE IN COMPENSATION FOR 5.8 HECTARES OF CUT OFF LANDS THAT ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR RETURN TO THE BAND.

NISHGA TRIBAL COUNCIL
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: B.C.)

- IN 1974 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, PURSUANT TO ITS 1973 STATEMENT ON NATIVE CLAIMS, BEGAN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE NISHGAS CONCERNING THEIR ABORIGINAL RIGHTS ("COMPREHENSIVE" CLAIM). PROVINCIAL PARTICIPATION, NEEDED BECAUSE PROVINCIAL LANDS AND RESOURCES WOULD BE INVOLVED IN A FINAL SETTLEMENT, WAS NOT FORTHCOMING.
- IN JANUARY 1976 FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS MET WITH THE NISHGAS TO INITIATE TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS.
- ON APRIL 27, 1976, THE NISHGAS PRESENTED AN INITIAL STATEMENT OF CLAIM TO THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. THE STATEMENT SOUGHT:
 - CONFIRMATION OF NISHGA TITLE TO LAND, AIR, SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE RESOURCES OF THE NASS RIVER VALLEY;
 - A FREEZE IN LAND AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT UNTIL A SETTLEMENT WAS REACHED;
 - HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING RIGHTS;
 - CERTAIN FORMS OF TAX EXEMPTION;
 - LOCAL AND REGIONAL NISHGA GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES; AND CASH.
- IN OCTOBER 1976 THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AGREED TO DEVELOP A JOINT RESPONSE TO THE NISHGA CLAIM.
- IN FEBRUARY 1977 A FEDERAL DRAFT PROPOSAL WAS SENT TO THE PROVINCE FOR COMMENT IN ORDER THAT A JOINT RESPONSE COULD BE FINALIZED. THE PROVINCE DECIDED TO MAKE A SEPARATE RESPONSE.
- IN JANUARY 1978 THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSES TO THE CLAIM WERE PRESENTED TO THE NISHGAS.
- ON OCTOBER 27, 1978, THE NISHGAS PRESENTED A POSITION PAPER ON FORESTRY.
- IN AUGUST 1979 THE B.C. GOVERNMENT REJECTED THE FORESTRY PAPER.
- ON MARCH 8, 1980, THE NISHGAS PRESENTED THEIR FISHERIES PROPOSAL AND URGED BOTH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS TO PRESENT COUNTER-PROPOSALS ON FORESTRY AND FISHERIES ISSUES.
- ON AUGUST 22, 1980, ROBERT YOUNG WAS APPOINTED TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- IN JUNE 1981 MR. JOHN G. BENE WAS APPOINTED TO SUCCEED MR. YOUNG AS CHIEF FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR.
- IN OCTOBER 1981 INITIAL NEGOTIATIONS WERE HELD BETWEEN THE NISHGAS AND MR. BENE.

- IN DECEMBER 1981 TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.
- ON JANUARY 26, 1982, THE NISHGA TRIBAL COUNCIL PRESENTED A STATEMENT ON ABORIGINAL RIGHTS AT AN ALL-CHIEFS CONFERENCE IN VANCOUVER.
- ON JULY 22, 1982, THE NISHGAS PRESENTED THEIR POSITION ON LAVA BED PARK.
- ON JANUARY 13, 1983, THE NISHGAS PRESENTED A POSITION PAPER ON CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.
- ON MARCH 15, 1983, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTED A RESPONSE TO THE CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PAPER.
- ON MARCH 25, 1983, THE NISHGAS PRESENTED A POSITION PAPER ON FISHERIES.
- ON APRIL 7, 1983, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTED A POSITION PAPER ON FISHERIES.
- ON APRIL 12, 1983, DISCUSSIONS ON THE FISHERIES POSITION PAPERS TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TEAM AND THE NISHGAS. SIX AREAS OF POTENTIAL AGREEMENT, THREE AREAS FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION AND ONE AREA OF DISAGREEMENT WERE IDENTIFIED AS A RESULT.
- IN JUNE 1984 MR. BENE RESIGNED AS CHIEF FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH. NEGOTIATIONS ARE CONTINUING UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MR. FRED WALCHLI, SENIOR B.C. NEGOTIATOR FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS FOR NEGOTIATION, SUBJECT TO PARTICIPATION BY THE PROVINCE BECAUSE OF PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION OVER LANDS AND RESOURCES.

<u>BAND/ASSOCIATION</u>	<u>DATE ACCEPTED</u>
GITKAN-CARRIER BAND	DECEMBER 1977
KITWANCOOL BAND	DECEMBER 1977
KITAMAAT VILLAGE COUNCIL (HAISLA NATION)	OCTOBER 1978
ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TAHLTANS	MARCH 1980
NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL	JUNE 1983
HAIDA NATION	JUNE 1983
HEILTSUK NATION	JUNE 1983
CARRIER-SEKANI TRIBAL COUNCIL	OCTOBER 1983
ALKALI LAKE BAND	OCTOBER 1983
NAZKO AND KLUSKUS BANDS	OCTOBER 1983
NUXALK NATION (BELLA COOLA)	OCTOBER 1983
KASKA DENA COUNCIL	OCTOBER 1983
TAKU-TLINGIT (ATLIN BAND)	NOVEMBER 1984

COMMITTEE FOR ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENT (COPE):
WESTERN ARCTIC CLAIM SETTLEMENT
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: NWT)

- COPE ORIGINALLY WORKED WITH THE INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA (ITC) TO DEVELOP A JOINT CLAIM ("NUNAVUT"), WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON FEBRUARY 27, 1976 AND SUBSEQUENTLY WITHDRAWN IN SEPTEMBER 1976.
- ON DECEMBER 14, 1976, WITH THE SUPPORT OF ITC, COPE ANNOUNCED IT WOULD PROCEED WITH DEVELOPMENT OF ITS OWN CLAIM, SEPARATE FROM THE REVISED ITC PROPOSAL, BECAUSE OF THE MORE IMMEDIATE PRESSURE OF RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE WESTERN ARCTIC.
- ON MAY 13, 1977, COPE SUBMITTED A CLAIM PROPOSAL TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ENTITLED "INUVALUIT NUNANGAT", THE CLAIM WAS BASED ON THE SAME PRINCIPLES AS THE "NUNAVUT" PROPOSAL:
 - OWNERSHIP IN FEE SIMPLE OF APPROXIMATELY 181 300 KM² OF LAND AND 113 960 KM² OF WATER IN THE WESTERN ARCTIC REGION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES;
 - REGIONAL MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT;
 - ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY;
 - ROYALTIES FROM OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT;
 - PROTECTION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE INUIT IDENTITY; AND
 - PROTECTION OF THE ARCTIC WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT.
- ON DECEMBER 7, 1977, A JOINT POSITION PAPER ON THE WILDLIFE COMPONENT OF THE CLAIM WAS MADE PUBLIC.
- ON JULY 14, 1978, A JOINT POSITION PAPER ON ALL FACETS OF THE CLAIM WAS APPROVED BY CABINET AND MADE PUBLIC.
- ON OCTOBER 31, 1978, AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE PROVIDING THE FRAMEWORK FOR A FINAL AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED. IT COVERED SUCH ITEMS AS: LAND; HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING RIGHTS; \$45 MILLION AT 1978 VALUE; AND SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SECURITY.
- ON MAY 18, 1979, AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON SELECTION OF MOST OF THE LAND OVER WHICH INUVIALUIT WOULD HAVE SURFACE RIGHTS.
- DURING THE SUMMER AND WINTER OF 1979-80 NEGOTIATIONS WERE INTERRUPTED DURING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW OF CLAIMS POLICY.
- ON JUNE 6, 1980, SENATOR DAVID STEUART WAS NAMED CHIEF FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR FOR THE COPE CLAIM.
- IN FEBRUARY 1981 COPE SUSPENDED NEGOTIATIONS.
- IN MAY 1981 FEDERAL PROPOSALS FOR THE RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS WERE DEVELOPED.

- IN JUNE 1981 INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD WITH COPE OFFICIALS.
- IN OCTOBER 1982 SIMON REISMAN WAS APPOINTED TO REPLACE SENATOR STEUART. INFORMAL MEETINGS WITH COPE RESUMED.
- ON JANUARY 20, 1983, FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.
- ON DECEMBER 21, 1983, FEDERAL AND COPE NEGOTIATORS INITIALLED A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON ALL OUTSTANDING ISSUES.
- ON MARCH 27, 1984 THE FEDERAL CABINET APPROVED THE INUVIALUIT CLAIM SETTLEMENT.
- ON MAY 30, 1984, RESULTS OF A RATIFICATION VOTE SHOWED THAT 81.5% OF ELIGIBLE INUVIALUIT VOTERS SUPPORTED THE SETTLEMENT.
- ON JUNE 5, 1984, CANADA AND THE INUVIALUIT SIGNED THE WESTERN ARCTIC CLAIM SETTLEMENT AT A CEREMONY AT TUKTOYAKTUK.
- ON JUNE 29, 1984, BILL C-49, THE ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR THE WESTERN ARCTIC CLAIM SETTLEMENT, COMPLETED ITS PASSAGE THROUGH PARLIAMENT AND RECEIVED ROYAL ASSENT.
- ON JULY 25, 1984, THE WESTERN ARCTIC (INUVIALUIT) CLAIM SETTLEMENT ACT WAS PROCLAIMED (OC/PC 1984-2652).

(Terms of the settlement are described in a booklet entitled The Western Arctic Claim: A Guide to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement, which is available from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.)

YUKON INDIANS
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: YUKON)

- IN FEBRUARY 1973 YUKON NATIVE PEOPLE PRESENTED A CLAIM PROPOSAL, "TOGETHER TODAY FOR OUR CHILDREN TOMORROW", TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- FROM 1973 TO 1975 A SERIES OF MEETINGS WERE HELD BETWEEN YUKON NATIVE PEOPLE AND FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.
- IN JULY 1975 - A FULL-TIME FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR WAS APPOINTED. HE WAS SUCCEDED IN OCTOBER 1976 BY SENIOR CLAIMS NEGOTIATOR J.K. NAYSMITH. DR. NAYSMITH'S MANDATE WAS TO CONDUCT INFORMAL DISCUSSION LEADING TO SUBSTANTIVE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE YUKON CLAIM AND THEN TO NEGOTIATE THE CLAIM ITSELF.
- IN JANUARY 1977 A "COOPERATIVE PLANNING APPROACH" WAS FORMALLY AGREED TO BY THE COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS (CYI) AND THE FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS. A TRIPARTITE PLANNING COUNCIL CONSISTING OF CYI PRESIDENT DANIEL JOHNSON, COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON ARTHUR PEARSON AND DR. NAYSMITH WAS ESTABLISHED, WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONDUCT OF NEGOTIATIONS.
- IN 1977 THE PLANNING COUNCIL PRODUCED, RECEIVED EXECUTIVE APPROVAL FOR AND MADE PUBLIC FOUR DOCUMENTS:
 - "COOPERATIVE PLANNING TOWARD A SETTLEMENT OF THE YUKON LAND CLAIM" (A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNCIL'S MANDATE);
 - "A STATEMENT OF GOALS RESPECTING THE YUKON INDIAN CLAIM";
 - "ELIGIBILITY";
 - "SETTLEMENT MODEL" (ILLUSTRATION OF THE SHAPE OF A POSSIBLE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE AND OUTLINE OF THE ELEMENTS THAT COULD BE CONTAINED IN IT).
- IN DECEMBER 1977 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTED TO THE CYI A SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL BASED ON PLANNING COUNCIL DISCUSSIONS.
- IN JANUARY 1978 THE CYI REQUESTED ADDITIONAL TIME TO REVIEW ITS POSITION ON THE CLAIM AND TO FURTHER CONSULT WITH YUKON INDIAN COMMUNITIES ABOUT IT.
- ON JANUARY 20, 1979, CYI PRESENTED A REVISED CLAIM PROPOSAL TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. BOTH PARTIES ANNOUNCED THEIR COMMITMENT TO INTENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS, WHICH BEGAN IN APRIL 1979.
- IN THE SUMMER OF 1979 NEGOTIATIONS WERE INTERRUPTED PENDING A FEDERAL CLAIMS POLICY REVIEW.
- IN OCTOBER 1979 DR. R. HOLMES, MP, WAS APPOINTED YUKON CLAIMS NEGOTIATOR AND NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED ON NOVEMBER 16, 1979.

- ON MAY 23, 1980, DENNIS O'CONNOR WAS NAMED CHIEF FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR FOR THE YUKON CLAIM.
- FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER 1980 NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN IN VANCOUVER AND PROGRESSED SATISFACTORILY ON SEVERAL KEY ASPECTS OF THE CLAIM.
- IN JANUARY 1981 THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT ON AN INTERIM ELDERS' PROGRAM TO PROVIDE BENEFITS TO YUKON INDIAN ELDERS WHOSE PARTICIPATION IN A YUKON CLAIM SETTLEMENT MAY BE DIMINISHED BECAUSE OF THEIR ADVANCED YEARS.
- IN DECEMBER 1982 THE YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT (YTG) WITHDREW FROM THE NEGOTIATIONS AND PRESENTED SIX ISSUES TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR RESOLUTION BEFORE RETURNING TO THE TALKS.
- IN MARCH 1983 BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD BETWEEN CYI AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- ON MAY 12, 1983, YTG AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SIGNED A LAND TRANSFER AGREEMENT, RESOLVING LAST OF ISSUES. YTG AGREED TO RETURN TO THE NEGOTIATIONS.
- ON JUNE 7, 1983, TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.
- IN NOVEMBER 1983 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PREPARED AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE (AIP) FOR CABINET REVIEW, INCLUDING SUB-AGREEMENTS ON: ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT; YUKON INDIAN RIGHTS TO WILDLIFE HARVESTING; THE PROVISION, DELIVERY AND FUNDING OF PROGRAMS TO BENEFICIARIES; ECONOMIC AND CORPORATE STRUCTURES; FINANCIAL COMPENSATION; TAXATION; OVERLAP; NORTH YUKON; AND SETTLEMENT LAND SELECTION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS FOR 10 YUKON COMMUNITIES.
- IN NOVEMBER 1983 THE CYI NEGOTIATOR REFUSED TO INITIAL THE OVERALL AIP UNTIL THE ISSUES OF EXTINGUISHMENT AND SECTION 37 RIGHTS WERE ADDRESSED.
- ON NOVEMBER 12, 1983, THE COMMUNITY OF OLD CROW HELD THE FIRST OF 12 COMMUNITY RATIFICATION VOTES AND APPROVED THE AIP.
- FROM JANUARY TO FEBRUARY 1984 OUTSTANDING ISSUES WERE ADDRESSED AND A GENERAL PROVISIONS AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED, ALLOWING THE OVERALL AIP TO PROCEED TO CABINET.
- ON MARCH 31, 1984, THE YUKON ELDERS' PROGRAM TERMINATED ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT.
- ON APRIL 17, 1984, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT APPROVED THE AIP AND AGREED TO: PROVIDE SUBSURFACE RIGHTS WITH SETTLEMENT LANDS; GRANT CYI AN ADVANCE ON SETTLEMENT COMPENSATION OF \$10 MILLION AT THE TIME OF AIP SIGNING AND A FURTHER \$5 MILLION

ON SIGNING OF A FINAL AGREEMENT; ALLOW THE CYI UNTIL JUNE 17, 1984, TO COMPLETE THEIR RATIFICATION PROCESS AND TO EXTEND THE ELDERS' PROGRAM UNTIL THAT DATE; WITHDRAW (BY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL) SETTLEMENT LANDS FROM DISPOSITION UNTIL AUGUST 17, 1984.

AS OF JUNE 17, 1984, ONLY 8 BANDS HAD VOTED ON RATIFICATION OF THE AIP. THE COMPLETION DATE FOR THE CYI RATIFICATION PROCESS WAS EXTENDED TO AUGUST 17, 1984.

ON JULY 31, 1984, THE PRIME MINISTER ATTENDED THE CYI ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ANNOUNCED DECEMBER 31, 1984, AS THE NEW DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF THE CYI RATIFICATION PROCESS AND EXTENDED BOTH THE ELDERS' PROGRAM AND THE LAND WITHDRAWAL UNTIL THAT DATE.

ON AUGUST 2, 1984, THE CYI ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY PASSED A RESOLUTION TO RE-NEGOTIATE SUBSTANTIVE PARTS OF THE AIP, BASED ON THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES:

- ABORIGINAL RIGHTS ARE NOT TO BE EXTINGUISHED;
- SUBSISTENCE HUNTING REQUIREMENTS ARE TO BE THE BASIS FOR WILDLIFE HARVESTING AGREEMENTS;
- LAND SELECTIONS/RESELECTIONS ARE TO BE BASED ON NEED AND NOT ON A LAND QUANTUM FORMULA;
- INDIAN CONTROL, AS OPPOSED TO FEE SIMPLE TITLE, IS REQUIRED OVER SETTLEMENT LANDS;
- NON-STATUS INDIANS ARE TO BE PROPERLY RECOGNIZED;
- BANDS AND BAND AUTHORITY ARE TO BE RECOGNIZED AND STRENGTHENED; AND
- ANY OTHER TERMS AS MAY SUBSEQUENTLY BE DETERMINED ARE TO BE RECONSIDERED.

BETWEEN OCTOBER 27 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1984, THE CYI HELD A SPECIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY, DURING WHICH THE AUGUST RESOLUTION TO RENEGOTIATE PARTS OF THE AIP WAS CONFIRMED.

IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1984 THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT MET WITH THE CYI SEVERAL TIMES AND INDICATED FLEXIBILITY IN ADDRESSING CONCERN OVER EXTINGUISHMENT AND SELF-GOVERNMENT. IN PARTICULAR, HE REQUESTED A DECISION ON THE AIP AND ASKED THAT A MINIMUM OF 10 BANDS PROVIDE LETTERS INDICATING SUPPORT FOR THE AIP BY DECEMBER 1984.

ON DECEMBER 20, 1984, AFTER RECEIVING LETTERS FROM ALL 12 YUKON INDIAN BANDS AND MEETING ONCE MORE WITH THE CYI, THE MINISTER ADVISED ALL PARTIES THAT HE CONCLUDED THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT SUPPORT TO CONSIDER THE AIP RATIFIED. HE INDICATED THAT HE WOULD MEET WITH THE CYI IN EARLY FEBRUARY 1985 TO DISCUSS MEANS OF PROCEEDING FURTHER. THE YUKON INDIAN ELDERS PROGRAM WAS EXTENDED UNTIL MARCH 31, 1985, AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF SETTLEMENT LANDS FROM DISPOSITION AND STAKING WAS EXTENDED UNTIL JUNE 30, 1985.

TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT (TFN)
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: NWT)

- IN 1972 THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA (ITC) SET LAND CLAIMS RESEARCH AS A TOP PRIORITY.
- IN 1973, FOLLOWING THE FEDERAL CLAIMS POLICY STATEMENT IN AUGUST, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEGAN FUNDING ITC TO RESEARCH LAND CLAIMS AND LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY, AND TO ESTIMATE THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF RESOURCES AND LANDS.
- IN 1974 THREE VOLUMES OF THE INUIT LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY STUDY WERE PUBLISHED.
- ON FEBRUARY 27, 1976, ITC PRESENTED A CLAIM PROPOSAL TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF ALL THE INUIT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (NWT). ENTITLED "NUNAVUT", IT SOUGHT:
 - SURFACE TITLE TO AT LEAST 647 500 KM² IN THE NWT;
 - CREATION OF AN INUIT GOVERNMENT ("NUNAVUT TERRITORY") IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE NWT;
 - STRONG CONTROL OVER HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING;
 - ROYALTIES FROM RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT;
 - SPECIAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMS; AND
 - ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAND USE AND PLANNING COMMISSION.
- IN SEPTEMBER 1976 ITC WITHDREW THE ABOVE PROPOSAL.
- ON JULY 6, 1977, ITC MADE PUBLIC A NEW CLAIM PROPOSAL IN THE FORM OF A "PROPOSED AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INUIT RIGHTS BETWEEN THE INUIT OF NUNAVUT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA", IN ORDER TO SEEK PUBLIC REACTION BEFORE MAKING A FORMAL PRESENTATION IN THE FALL.
- ON DECEMBER 14, 1977, THE SECOND ITC PROPOSAL WAS PRESENTED TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON BEHALF OF THE INUIT OF THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN ARCTIC IN THE FORM OF AN "AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE". IT CALLED FOR:
 - INUIT POLITICAL SELF-DETERMINATION;
 - FORMATION OF A NUNAVUT GOVERNMENT, WITHIN CONFEDERATION, BASED ON INUIT POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS;
 - INUIT OWNERSHIP OF TRADITIONAL INUIT LANDS AND WATERS, INCLUDING THE SUB-SURFACE;
 - PRESERVATION OF TRADITIONAL INUIT HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING RIGHTS;
 - THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY IN A SETTLEMENT;
 - PRESERVATION OF INUIT LANGUAGE AND CULTURE;
 - COMPENSATION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THIRD PARTY INTERESTS ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY A SETTLEMENT; AND
 - AMENDMENT OF THE BNA ACT TO "PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION AND CONTINUED ASSURANCE OF THE RIGHT OF THE INUIT TO EXIST AS AN INDEPENDENT CULTURE WITHIN CANADA".

- FROM MAY 18, 1978, TO FEBRUARY 1979 FIVE NEGOTIATING MEETINGS WERE HELD BETWEEN THE ITC LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATORS.
- IN FEBRUARY 1979 THE ITC BOARD OF DIRECTORS ABOLISHED THE LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION AND APPOINTED NEW NEGOTIATORS.
- IN SPRING AND SUMMER 1979 NEGOTIATING MEETINGS WERE HELD IN THE NORTH WITH EACH OF THE INUIT REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.
- IN SEPTEMBER 1979 ITC PRESENTED A POSITION PAPER ENTITLED "POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN NUNAVUT" TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. A NEW ITC EXECUTIVE WAS APPOINTED AND ITC UNDERTOOK A REVIEW OF ITS POSITION AND NEGOTIATING STRUCTURES.
- ON DECEMBER 20, 1979 ITC ANNOUNCED NEW NEGOTIATING STRUCTURES AND APPROACHES AS PART OF ITS REVIEW OF ITS POSITION ON THE CLAIM AND ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.
- IN JULY 1980 ITC AGREED TO NEGOTIATE LAND CLAIMS SEPARATELY FROM POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.
- ON AUGUST 20, 1980, ROBERT MITCHELL WAS NAMED HEAD OF THE TEAM OF FEDERAL AND TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS TO NEGOTIATE WITH ITC.
- IN NOVEMBER 1980 A PRELIMINARY FACT-FINDING SESSION WITH INUIT AND GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATORS WAS HELD IN OTTAWA.
- BETWEEN JANUARY AND MARCH 1981 TWO NEGOTIATING SESSIONS WERE HELD; DISCUSSIONS WERE INITIATED ON A NUMBER OF TOPICS INCLUDING LAND SELECTION CRITERIA, INTERIM MEASURES TO CONTROL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, PARKS AND SANCTUARIES, AND WILDLIFE HARVESTING RIGHTS.
- FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER 1981 THE MAJOR FOCUS OF NEGOTIATION CENTRED ON INUIT WILDLIFE HARVESTING RIGHTS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.
- ON OCTOBER 27, 1981, WILDLIFE PROVISIONS FOR AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE WERE INITIALLED BY NEGOTIATORS FOR ALL PARTIES, SUBJECT TO REVIEW.
- IN MARCH 1982 WILLIAM T. MOLLOY WAS NAMED CHIEF GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR, REPLACING ROBERT MITCHELL.
- IN SUMMER 1982 TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT (TFN) WAS SET UP TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATION OF THE INUIT CLAIMS IN THE EASTERN AND CENTRAL ARCTIC ON BEHALF OF THE INUIT.
- IN AUGUST 1982 NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED, CENTERING ON LAND AND RESOURCES. AN INTENSIVE SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS WAS ESTABLISHED.

- ON JANUARY 25, 1983, NEGOTIATIONS ADJOURNED DUE TO AN IMPASSE ON THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF INUIT PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT PROCESSES.
- ON MARCH 16, 1983, NEGOTIATIONS ON LAND OWNERSHIP RESUMED.
- FROM APRIL 1983 TO SUMMER 1984 NEGOTIATORS INITIALLED ELEVEN DOCUMENTS, WHICH INCLUDED PROVISIONS DEALING WITH: PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES OF INUIT LAND IDENTIFICATION; OUTPOST CAMPS; ARCHAEOLOGY; NATIONAL PARKS; CONSERVATION AREAS AND TERRITORIAL PARKS; ETHNOGRAPHIC OBJECTS AND ARCHIVAL MATERIALS; MUNICIPAL LANDS; PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT; AND LAND USE PLANNING.
- THROUGH AUTUMN AND WINTER 1984 NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUED ON ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND INUIT PARTICIPATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

DENE/METIS OF THE MACKENZIE VALLEY
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: NWT)

IN 1899 AND 1921 REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIANS LIVING IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE MACKENZIE VALLEY SIGNED TREATIES 8 AND 11 RESPECTIVELY.

IN 1970 THE INDIAN BROTHERHOOD OF THE NWT (IBNWT) WAS ESTABLISHED, HENCEFORTH KNOWN AS "DENE". IBNWT CLAIMED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD NOT FULFILLED TREATY OBLIGATIONS, AND ALSO THAT THOSE TREATIES WERE "PEACE" TREATIES AND DID NOT REPRESENT SURRENDER OF INDIAN INTEREST IN THE LAND.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, WHILE CONTENDING THAT THE TREATIES WERE VALID, AGREED TO NEGOTIATE WITH IBNWT ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF THE NWT NEVER RECEIVED THE FULL BENEFITS SET OUT IN THE TREATIES.

IN JULY 1974 IBNWT AND THE METIS ASSOCIATION OF THE NWT (INCORPORATED IN 1972) ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD SEEK A SINGLE LAND SETTLEMENT ON BEHALF OF ALL NATIVE PEOPLE ("DENE") IN THE MACKENZIE VALLEY REGION.

IN JULY 1975 THE JOINT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE TWO ASSOCIATIONS MADE PUBLIC A "DENE DECLARATION" AND A "DENE MANIFESTO", REASSERTING THEIR INTEREST IN THE LAND AND ASKING FOR RECOGNITION BY CANADA AND THE WORLD OF A "DENE NATION". THIS CONCEPT WAS REJECTED BY THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (IAND) IN A STATEMENT ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1975.

AT FEDERAL URGING IN THE FACE OF A LACK OF SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS ON THEIR FORMAL CLAIM, THE DENE LAND CLAIMS NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE AGREED TO SUBMIT A CONCRETE CLAIM PROPOSAL BY NOVEMBER 1976.

FROM SEPTEMBER TO OCTOBER 1976 THE METIS ASSOCIATION FORMALLY WITHDREW FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF A JOINT INDIAN-METIS CLAIM PROPOSAL, STATING "WE CANNOT ABIDE THE CONCEPT OF A NATION WITHIN A NATION". THE ASSOCIATION DECIDED TO DEVELOP ITS OWN CLAIM AND RECEIVED AN INTERIM LOAN FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DO SO ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE FINAL SETTLEMENT FOR BOTH CLAIMS IN THE VALLEY.

ON OCTOBER 25, 1976, IBNWT SUBMITTED A CLAIM PROPOSAL TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE FORM OF A "STATEMENT OF RIGHTS" AND AN "AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE". THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT SOUGHT:

- ESTABLISHMENT (WITHIN CONFEDERATION) OF "DENE GOVERNMENT WITH JURISDICTION OVER A GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND OVER SUBJECT MATTERS NOW WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF EITHER THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA OR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NWT", AND INCLUDING SUCH MATTERS AS LAND OWNERSHIP;

- CONTROL OVER NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT;
- PROTECTION OF HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING RIGHTS;
- PRESERVATION OF DENE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE; AND
- COMPENSATION FOR "PAST USE OF DENE LAND BY NON-DENE".

- ON AUGUST 3, 1977, THE PRIME MINISTER REJECTED THE CONCEPT OF A SEPARATE "DENE NATION" IN ANNOUNCING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE HON. C.M. DRURY AS THE GOVERNMENT'S SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE NWT.
- ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1977, THE METIS ASSOCIATION SUBMITTED A FORMAL CLAIM TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- ON JANUARY 24, 1978, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTED PROPOSALS ENTITLED "DENE AND METIS CLAIMS IN THE MACKENZIE VALLEY: PROPOSALS FOR DISCUSSION" TO HELP INITIATE JOINT DISCUSSIONS ON CLAIMS.
- ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1978, BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUED INABILITY OF THE DENE AND METIS TO AGREE ON A MECHANISM FOR CONDUCTING JOINT NEGOTIATIONS ON THEIR OVERLAPPING CLAIMS, THE MINISTER OF LAND SUSPENDED FUNDING FOR CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT AND NEGOTIATION.
- IN NOVEMBER 1979 THE METIS ASSOCIATION PROPOSED THAT THE DENE BE RESPONSIBLE FOR NEGOTIATING AND CONCLUDING A CLAIM SETTLEMENT ON BEHALF OF BOTH DENE AND METIS; AS PART OF THE PROPOSAL THEY OFFERED TO PURCHASE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN THE NORMAN WELLS OILFIELD, WITH THE PURCHASE PRICE TO BE DEDUCTED FROM FUTURE CLAIM SETTLEMENT COMPENSATION.
- ON DECEMBER 20, 1979, THE MINISTER OF LAND STATED THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF NORTHERN NATIVES HAVING AN EQUITY SHARE IN NORTHERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WAS ACCEPTABLE, BUT THAT A PROPOSAL TO PURCHASE SHOULD BE NEGOTIATED AS PART OF THE CLAIM SETTLEMENT.
- IN APRIL 1980 FUNDING TO THE DENE NATION FOR CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CLAIM RESUMED, WITH PART OF THESE FUNDS BEING ALLOCATED TO THE METIS.
- ON APRIL 21, 1981, MR. DAVID OSBORN WAS APPOINTED CHIEF GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR FOR THE DENE AND METIS LAND CLAIMS, AND NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN IN JULY 1981.
- FROM AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER 1981 TWO NEGOTIATING SESSIONS WERE HELD; THE DENE WERE INFORMED THAT CONSTITUTIONAL/POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT COULD NOT BE RESOLVED IN THE CLAIMS FORUM.
- ON NOVEMBER 11, 1981, THE DENE RELEASED A PAPER ENTITLED "DENENDEH, OUR LAND: PUBLIC GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH".

- IN DECEMBER 1981 NEGOTIATING SESSIONS WERE HELD; DISCUSSIONS CENTRED ON THE NORMAN WELLS PROJECT.
- FROM MAY TO DECEMBER 1982 NEGOTIATIONS FOCUSED ON ELIGIBILITY; STRONG DIFFERENCES AROSE BETWEEN THE DENE AND METIS ON ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND OTHER NEGOTIATING POSITIONS.
- IN DECEMBER 1982 A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE NEGOTIATING PROCESS WAS SIGNED.
- IN FEBRUARY 1983 AN INTERIM AGREEMENT ON ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLMENT WAS INITIALLED.
- FROM APRIL TO MAY 1983 NEGOTIATIONS WERE HELD ON THE COPE OVERLAP AND THE NORMAN WELLS PROJECT.
- IN JUNE 1983 THE DENE REJECTED THE INTERIM AGREEMENT ON ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLMENT.
- IN JULY 1983 CLAIMS FUNDING WAS SUSPENDED DUE TO A LACK OF SUBSTANTIVE PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS AND DISSENSION BETWEEN THE DENE AND METIS.
- IN SEPTEMBER 1983 A NEW INTERIM AGREEMENT ON ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLMENT, NEGOTIATED IN AUGUST, WAS RATIFIED AT THE DENE ASSEMBLY.
- IN OCTOBER 1983 FUNDING RESUMED AFTER NEW DENE AND METIS LEADERS AGREED TO FORM A JOINT CLAIMS SECRETARIAT AND APPOINT ONE NEGOTIATOR.
- FROM FEBRUARY TO APRIL 1984 NEGOTIATIONS CONCENTRATED ON OVERLAPS; AN OVERLAP AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED WITH COPE, LAND SELECTIONS AT AKLAVIK WERE DISCUSSED AND MEETINGS WERE HELD WITH THE COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS ON THE OVERLAP IN YUKON.
- FROM MAY TO DECEMBER 1984 NEGOTIATIONS FOCUSED MAINLY ON ACHIEVING AN AGREEMENT ON WILDLIFE HARVESTING AND MANAGEMENT, ALTHOUGH TWO NEGOTIATING SESSIONS IN JUNE AND JULY DEALT WITH NORMAN WELLS.

LABRADOR INUIT ASSOCIATION (LIA)
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: LABRADOR)

- IN JULY 1975 LIA INITIATED THEIR LAND CLAIMS PROJECT. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDED FUNDS TO ENABLE LIA TO EXAMINE LEGAL BASES FOR COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS AND RESEARCH TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY LABRADOR INUIT LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY.
- ON MARCH 4, 1977, LIA PRESENTED ITS "STATEMENT OF CLAIM TO CERTAIN RIGHTS IN THE LAND AND SEA-ICE IN NORTHERN LABRADOR BY THE INUIT AND NATIVE SETTLER PEOPLE" TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IT STATED THAT INUIT AND "NATIVE SETTLER PEOPLE" (DEFINED AS "A WHITE MAN WHO SETTLED IN LABRADOR PRIOR TO 1940 AND WHO HAS REMAINED THERE SINCE, AND HIS CHILDREN") HAVE ABORIGINAL TITLE AND "CUSTOMARY LEGAL RIGHTS" TO THE LAND AND SEA-ICE OF NORTHERN LABRADOR, BASED ON ANCESTRAL AND CONTINUING USE AND OCCUPANCY (INUIT "LEX LOCI"). A LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY STUDY WAS SUBMITTED IN APRIL 1978.
- IN JULY 1978 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FORMALLY ACCEPTED THE CLAIM. LIA BEGAN DEVELOPING ITS NEGOTIATING POSITION; PROVINCIAL PARTICIPATION IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WAS BEING SOUGHT BECAUSE THE PROVINCE HAS JURISDICTION OVER LAND AND RESOURCES WHICH WOULD FORM PART OF A FINAL SETTLEMENT.
- IN OCTOBER 1980 THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND ANNOUNCED IT WOULD PARTICIPATE IN NEGOTIATIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO SETTLE NATIVE CLAIMS WHICH ARE ACCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- THROUGH 1981 AND 1982 PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS ON THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT.
- IN MARCH 1983 FEDERAL OFFICIALS ATTENDED THE LIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHERE THE INUIT EXPRESSED A WISH TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS SHORTLY.
- IN NOVEMBER 1983 LIA PRESENTED A SUBMISSION WITH RESPECT TO ITS CLAIM IN NORTHERN QUEBEC TO THE QUEBEC NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
- FROM 1983 TO 1984 DISCUSSIONS CONTINUED BETWEEN THE PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND FEDERAL OFFICIALS.
- IN APRIL 1984 THE FIRST TRIPARTITE MEETING CONCERNING LIA'S CLAIM IN NORTHERN QUEBEC WAS HELD.
- IN DECEMBER 1984 THE LIA CLAIM WAS ACCEPTED AS THE 6TH COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM UNDER ACTIVE NEGOTIATION; APRIL 1985 IS THE TARGET DATE FOR THE BEGINNING OF TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS.
- ON FEBRUARY 19, 1985, THE FORMAL OPENING OF NEGOTIATION OF THE LIA CLAIM IN NORTHERN QUEBEC WAS HELD IN NAIN, LABRADOR.

NASKAPI-MONTAGNAIS INNU ASSOCIATION (NMIA)
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: LABRADOR)

- IN JULY 1974 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEGAN FUNDING THE INDIANS IN LABRADOR TO DEVELOP AND SUBMIT A LAND CLAIM PROPOSAL AND PREPARE A LAND USE AND OCCUPANCY REPORT.
- IN MARCH 1976 NMIA SUBMITTED AN INTERIM LAND CLAIMS REPORT ENTITLED "THE BASIS FOR INDIAN CLAIMS IN LABRADOR" TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- IN MARCH 1977 NMIA PRESENTED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH A BRIEF OUTLINING ITS CONCERNs REGARDING THE LAND CLAIM. IN THE CASE OF POSSIBLE INTERESTS THAT BOTH INDIANS AND INUIT OF NORTHERN LABRADOR MIGHT HAVE IN THAT PART OF QUEBEC COVERED BY THE JAMES BAY AGREEMENT (KNOWN AS "THE TERRITORY"), THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INDICATED THAT, ONCE BOTH NATIVE GROUPS SUBMITTED DOCUMENTED PROOF OF SUCH INTERESTS, CANADA AND QUEBEC WOULD JOINTLY ASSESS THE EXTENT OF THESE INTERESTS AND WOULD BE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE COMPENSATION FOR ANY CLAIM TO "THE TERRITORY" CONSIDERED TO BE VALID.
- ON NOVEMBER 22, 1977, NMIA PRESENTED A FORMAL STATEMENT OF CLAIM TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
- IN JULY 1978 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FORMALLY ACCEPTED THE CLAIM. NMIA BEGAN DEVELOPING ITS NEGOTIATING POSITION.
- IN OCTOBER 1980 THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND ANNOUNCED IT WOULD PARTICIPATE IN TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE CLAIM.
- THROUGH 1981 AND 1982 PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD WITH NEWFOUNDLAND OFFICIALS ON THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT.
- FROM 1983 TO 1984 BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND CONTINUED. IN THE INTERIM THE NMIA IS CONTINUING WORK ON DEVELOPMENT OF ITS NEGOTIATING POSITION.

CONSEIL ATTIKAMEK-MONTAGNAIS DU QUEBEC (CAM)
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: QUEBEC)

- IN APRIL 1979 CAM PRESENTED ITS CLAIM TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT (IAND).
- IN OCTOBER 1979 THE MINISTER ACCEPTED THE CLAIM FOR NEGOTIATION.
- IN APRIL 1980 THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROVIDED LOAN FUNDING TO CAM TO ENABLE IT TO DEVELOP ITS CLAIM NEGOTIATING POSITION.
- IN SEPTEMBER 1980 THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC ACCEPTED THE CAM CLAIM FOR NEGOTIATION, AND AGREED TO THE PRINCIPLE OF TRIPARTITE NEGOTIATIONS.
- FROM APRIL TO MAY 1981 INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND CAM, WITH RESPECT TO THE INITIATION OF NEGOTIATIONS.
- IN MARCH 1982 ANTHONY PRICE WAS NAMED CHIEF FEDERAL NEGOTIATOR FOR THE CAM CLAIM. PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD THROUGHOUT 1982.
- IN OCTOBER 1982 CAM APPOINTED ANDREW DELISLE AS THEIR NEGOTIATOR.
- ON APRIL 22, 1983, FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN. AN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON A NEGOTIATING PROCESS AND SCHEDULE.
- FROM 1983 TO 1984 SPORADIC TRIPARTITE MEETINGS WERE HELD.
- IN NOVEMBER 1984 CAM TABLED PROPOSALS ON WILDLIFE HARVESTING AND MANAGEMENT.

JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: QUEBEC)

- IN JULY 1971 THE JAMES BAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION WAS ESTABLISHED TO DEVELOP THE HYDROELECTRIC POWER RESOURCES OF NORTHERN QUEBEC. CREES IN THE AREA, JOINED BY THE INUIT OF ARCTIC QUEBEC, EXPRESSED CONCERNS ABOUT THEIR RIGHTS OF USAGE AND OCCUPANCY THERE, WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN DEALT WITH AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE 1912 QUEBEC BOUNDARIES EXTENSION ACT.
- IN DECEMBER 1972, FACED WITH A FAILURE IN INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WITH THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ON THE ISSUE, THE INUIT AND INDIANS SOUGHT AN INTERLOCUTORY INJUNCTION TO HALT THE JAMES BAY PROJECT; THESE EFFORTS RECEIVED FEDERAL FUNDING ASSISTANCE.
- IN NOVEMBER 1973 THE QUEBEC SUPERIOR COURT RULED IN FAVOUR OF THE NATIVE PEOPLE, BUT THE QUEBEC COURT OF APPEALS LATER REVERSED THE DECISION. NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE NATIVE PEOPLE AND THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS BEGAN SOON AFTERWARDS.
- ON NOVEMBER 15, 1974, AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE WAS SIGNED BETWEEN THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CREES (OF QUEBEC), THE NORTHERN QUEBEC INUIT ASSOCIATION, THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, THE JAMES BAY ENERGY CORPORATION, THE JAMES BAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AND THE QUEBEC HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMMISSION.
- ON NOVEMBER 11, 1975, A FINAL AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED. THE AGREEMENT PROVIDED:
 - \$225 MILLION, PAYABLE OVER A PERIOD OF FROM 10 TO 16 YEARS BEGINNING MARCH 31, 1976, TO BE ADMINISTERED BY NATIVE CORPORATIONS;
 - LANDS FOR EXCLUSIVE NATIVE USE AND OCCUPANCY;
 - HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING RIGHTS;
 - SUBSTANTIAL PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT;
 - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION;
 - SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MEASURES; AND
 - NATIVE CONTROL OVER EDUCATION.
- ON JUNE 30, 1976, PROVINCIAL ENABLING LEGISLATION (AN ACT APPROVING AGREEMENT CONCERNING JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC) WAS PASSED.
- ON JULY 6, 1977, FEDERAL ENABLING LEGISLATION (THE JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT) RECEIVED ROYAL ASSENT.
- ON OCTOBER 31, 1977, FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION APPROVING AND GIVING EFFECT TO THE AGREEMENT WAS PROCLAIMED.

ON JULY 8, 1982, FOLLOWING AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT, THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AGREED ON AN EXPENDITURE OF \$61.4 MILLION OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS. THE CREEFS RECEIVED \$32 MILLION FOR SUCH PURPOSES AS INFRASTRUCTURE, UPGRADING OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF PREVIOUS IMPLEMENTATION COSTS. AN AMOUNT OF \$29.4 MILLION WAS ALLOCATED TO THE INUIT IN THE AREAS OF HOUSING, SCHOOLS AND LANDING STRIPS.

NORTHEASTERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT
(COMPREHENSIVE CLAIM: QUEBEC)

- IN JANUARY 1975 THE NASKAPIS OF SCHEFFERVILLE, A BAND OF 400 INDIANS LIVING IN THE JAMES BAY AGREEMENT "TERRITORY", DECIDED TO JOIN IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE JAMES BAY CREES AND INUIT.
- IN THE FALL OF 1975 THE NASKAPIS DECIDED TO NEGOTIATE THEIR CLAIM TO "THE TERRITORY" SEPARATELY.
- ON JANUARY 31, 1978, THE NORTHEASTERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED BY THE NASKAPIS AND ALL THE SIGNATORIES TO THE JAMES BAY AND NORTHERN QUEBEC AGREEMENT.
- ON APRIL 14, 1978, A FEDERAL ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVING THE AGREEMENT WAS BROUGHT INTO EFFECT.
- ON JUNE 8, 1984, THE CREE-NASKAPIS (OF QUEBEC) ACT WAS ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
- ON AUGUST 9, 1984, THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT MADE \$19 MILLION AVAILABLE TO THE CREES AND NASKAPIS TO FULFILL FEDERAL COMMITMENTS ARISING FROM THE CREE/NASKAPI ACT.

